

A. J. Dowsley

JOURNAL

OF THE

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. IV. No. 28

June, 1940

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Price to Non-Members, 1/-

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

(a) To encourage the study of all matters connected with the perception of radiation by the human organism with or without an instrument.

(b) To spread information amongst members, by means of a journal, lectures and other means, about the use of dowsing for geophysical, medical and agricultural and other purposes and for tracing objects animate or inanimate.

(c) To keep a register of dowsers for water, minerals, oil, and for other purposes.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY

I.—Membership.

The Society is open to all persons interested in radiation-perception.

The Council has power to appoint honorary members.

II.—Subscription.

The subscription is five shillings per annum, or three guineas for a life member.

III.—Management.

The Society will be managed by a Council consisting of a President, who will act as Chairman, and five members, one of whom will act as Treasurer and Secretary.

The President and members will be replaced as necessary by the Council, appointments being confirmed at a General Meeting.

All questions regarding the publication of the journal, lectures, meetings, etc., will be settled by the Council.

Decisions of the Council will be arrived at by correspondence if necessary, the facts being recorded in the Minute Book.

Decisions will be decided by a majority vote, the Chairman having a casting vote.

The Council has power to co-opt other members for special purposes.

IV.—Accounts.

The financial year will be from July 1st to June 30th.

Accounts will be published annually within two months after the end of the financial year.

Accounts will be audited privately.

V.—General Meeting.

A General Meeting will be held annually, and other meetings when considered necessary by the Council.





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NOTICES

We much regret to record the deaths of Mrs. M. E. Pogson on February 17th, and of James R. Ogden, Esq., J.P., F.S.A., on April 18th. Both were original members of the Society.

* * * * *

Unnecessary waste of time and money is caused by the neglect of members to pay their subscriptions at the beginning of our financial year, which starts on July 1st.

To avoid this, members are earnestly requested to pay their subscriptions as soon after that date as possible, or to write to the Hon. Treasurer notifying their resignation.

In future no communications will be sent to members living in Great Britain who have not paid their subscriptions by August 31st, and it will be taken for granted that they have resigned.

* * * * *

Members are particularly requested to notify any change of address.

* * * * *

For the past ten years Mr. J. Cecil Maby has carried out much valuable work in connection with electro-biological and radiesthetic research at his Biophysical Laboratory, now located at Bourton-on-the-Hill.

Mr. Maby is willing that this Laboratory, which is well equipped for its purpose, should be regarded as a centre to which problems for investigation in terms of the methods and theories outlined in "The Physics of the Divining Rod" should be submitted.

The Laboratory has hitherto been conducted entirely from private funds, and, if it is to serve as a centre of radiesthetic research, it is essential that it should receive outside assistance in the shape of fees, contributions or endowments. It is hoped that members of the B.S.D. who are interested in the objects of our Society, which have already been so greatly advanced by the work of Mr. Maby and Mr. Franklin, will lend their willing support.

It has been arranged, at the suggestion of M. le Vicomte de France, that quarterly reports on the investigations carried out should be sent to a number of radiesthetists on the Continent. The first report, now ready, deals with investigations on:—

1. The physical basis of serial numbers and samples.
2. The possible radioactivity of certain waters in relation to health and disease.

3. The problem of sexual bi-polarity.

4. The conduction of the dowsing type of energy along wires, its electrical amplification, &c.

Reports of the above kind will not be sent to individual members of the B.S.D., but articles on such investigations will appear in the *Journal* from time to time, outlining any fundamental progress that may have been made in dowsing and allied problems.

* * * * *

Messrs. Devine and Co. Ltd., St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.3, supply pendulums of whale ivory with central suspension and cavity for sample at 7s. 6d. each; also nickel silver and copper angle rods, together with whalebone rods in desired dimensions of flat, square or circular section.

* * * * *

The apparatus invented by Lakhovsky, necklaces, bracelets, belts, &c., can be obtained from COLYSA, 25 Rue des Marronniers, Paris (xvi.).

* * * * *

Mumetal rods can now be obtained through the Editor at the reduced price of £1 10s. An article on the use of the mumetal rod for depth finding, which was discovered by the late Major Ralph Creyke, was reprinted in the *Journal* for March, 1939.

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Angle rods with swivel handle can be obtained from Messrs. Windley Bros., Crown Works, Chelmsford, for 6s. 6d., post free to any address in England.

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Several members have asked the Editor for back numbers of the *Journal*. The Editor would be greatly obliged if members who do not require their old *Journals* would return them to him.

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The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary at 1s. each.

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Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF AN INVESTIGATION ON THE SPECIFIC RADIATIONS OF ELEMENTS AND COMPOUNDS

By T. BEDFORD FRANKLIN, M.A., F.R.S.E.

In our book *The Physics of the Divining Rod* on page 388 I wrote :—

“Our work, then, gives confirmation of the correctness of the belief held by so many dowzers that everything radiates, for on no other assumptions can the fundamental phenomena of dowzing be explained.”

When these words were written in May, 1939, several years of experiment with physical instruments in the laboratory and the dowzing rod in the field had left no doubt in our minds that all materials, under the action of the cosmic radiation, emitted both corpuscular and wave radiation which could be detected by both expert dowzers and laboratory instruments. Normal dowzing objectives appeared to have produced in them frequencies which were related to their length and the radiation from them could be detected at considerable distances; but we suspected that these objectives might exhibit some specific features, only detectable at closer quarters, which would account for the use of serial numbers and samples. For it was an undoubted fact that by means of serial numbers and samples not only the presence but also the composition of these objectives could be discovered by many skilled dowzers.

Work with several electroscopes running simultaneously showed me that the corpuscular radiation from various metals was indeed specific in intensity as shown by the varying rates of fall of the leaves when different metals were present, and from these rates of fall a set of serial numbers could be made up.

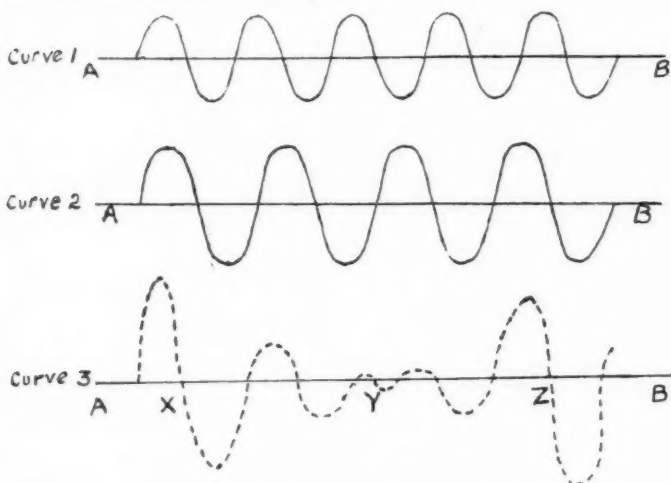
But serial numbers obtained in this way varied with the surface area of the objective used and with the amount of screening medium between it and the leaves of the electroscope, and this did not agree with the dowser's claim that serial numbers are invariable whatever be the size of the objective or the amount of the intervening medium.

I was therefore driven to the hypothesis that different materials emitted radiations of specific frequencies and, as in photo-electric action, it was the frequency and not the intensity of the radiation which was the crux of the whole question.

If the possibility that a dowser could put himself into resonance with any particular frequency by carrying a sample of material having that specific frequency is allowed, then this hypothesis also explained the use of samples and gave a more scientific reason for employing samples than the old saying “like attracts like.”

This hypothesis was additionally attractive since it would go a long way to explain the specific action claimed for chosen frequencies in curing certain complaints by short-wave therapy, and if it could be evolved theoretically and then proved by experiment with physical instruments it looked as if we should have discovered something of great interest to the scientific world and possibly of considerable use in short-wave therapy.

Certain aspects of my electroscope experiments suggested that the postulated specific frequencies should be directly related to the atomic number of the elements used and that elements of high atomic number would have low frequencies compared to those of low atomic number.



The phenomenon of beats, so widely used in wireless, gave the best chance of substantiating the existence of these postulated radiations, and by combining them with another radiation of slightly differing frequency it might be possible to detect the beats with suitable apparatus in the laboratory. To make this clear consider curve 1, representing an alternating frequency, where the amplitude or excursions of the curve on either side of the line *AB* are equal, and so rapidly produced that the effect on any measuring instrument or the dowser's muscles is constant at any point and so ineffective.

If also we have a slightly different alternating frequency represented by curve 2 the effect is still constant at any point for that curve considered singly. But if we superimpose the two curves and add together the amplitudes, since the frequencies are slightly different, the curves do not fit and at *Y* the amplitudes

cancel out, while at *X* and *Z* they add together as shown in curve 3.

A dowser or measuring instrument can now detect the different effects at *Y* and *Z* on curve 3, and will get a beat reaction at *X* and *Z* from the combined radiations, though not for either radiation taken singly.

Moreover, if the phase of one of the combined radiations is completely changed, the beat positions will no longer be at *X*, and *Z*, but at the intermediate position *Y*.

Eventually, from purely theoretical considerations, I evolved a set of values not only for the specific frequencies themselves but also for the beat distances of every element, and these values were calculated and certified on January 27th, 1940.

Meanwhile, my colleague, J. C. Maby, had been working for some months on various samples of water known to be radioactive, and had already found reactions at certain distances from these samples. These observations were repeatable, and the reaction zones from time to time were in two different positions.

These positions were supposed to be the distances of the perceptible margin of corpuscular radiation, and the changes in position were attributed to changes of radiation intensity as confirmed by spintharoscope and ionisation counter readings. After my electroscope experiments he decided to try for similar reaction zones from various elements, and this resulted in his discovering sharp and repeatable reaction bands at specific distances for each element used.

These were reported to me in a letter from him dated January 28th, 1940, and thus within one day of each other we independently arrived at the theoretical values of the specific beat distances and the practical demonstration of these beats in the laboratory.

Later, Maby examined many more elements, and also verified experimentally the alternative positions of these beats at change of phase, using in this work not only dowsing technique with rod and pendulum but physical instruments such as the neon tube ionisation counter and a special radio detector apparatus.

He also examined the question of samples in the light of these newly discovered specific frequencies, and found that a sample similar to the radiating specimen produced a definite and measurable increase of reaction, while an unlike sample tended to reduce reaction at the beat positions.

Samples thereafter were used with good effect, both in the field and laboratory.

The dowser's serial numbers technique was also confirmed by him, and an improved method depending on reaction time developed, and an individual relation for himself of Reaction Time \times Serial Number = 70 secs. discovered.

He also established the fact that the serial numbers and reaction

time technique was based on muscular exhaustion or saturation of the muscles (which must be in a state of tonic contraction) by the effect of the specific radiations from the specimen used, as well as the law that elements of low atomic weight give longer reaction times and lower serial numbers than those of high atomic weight.

Thus it appears from our joint work of the last four months that not only does every element radiate, but that a specific value in the short wave wireless range can be assigned to the frequency of this radiation. Here, then, is a new kind of spectral analysis by means of which it will be possible to diagnose the elements and the composition of some simple compounds with considerable accuracy. And in this diagnosis the use of samples and serial numbers can play a valuable part.

This preliminary announcement will be amplified in due course and exact data given for the specific frequencies and beat positions for the elements and compounds tested; it is given now to show that this problem is being tackled seriously by us and to satisfy the minds of those many dowsers who have expressed regret that we did not include any discussion on samples and serial numbers in our book.

PHYSIOLOGICAL SLEEP AND HEALING CIRCUITS

[NOTES OF A LECTURE GIVEN TO THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF
DOWSERS BY L. E. EEMAN ON MARCH 6TH, 1940]

In introducing the Lecturer, Colonel Bell said that Mr. Eeman had been invalided out of the R.A.F. after the Great War. The Lecturer would deal with a technique of health which he had evolved whilst in hospital and after, and by which he had cured not only himself but many other sufferers as well.

Mr. Eeman said that whilst in the field of healing, as in every other, research work had its trials, it also had its thrills. Stimulating as it might be to observe new facts, it was still more so to study old facts that had been cast aside as meaningless and to demonstrate that they were not only full of meaning but also of purpose.

It was fascinating to build up a working hypothesis that might explain the facts and then to evolve experiments with which to test the hypothesis. Reward first came when law began to emerge from scientifically planned experiments, and then real happiness when a technique built on sound research proved truly curative. But the greatest satisfaction of all for a seeker in one field came when workers in fields apparently unconnected with his own confirmed his findings by their own independent discoveries. This great encouragement had been repeatedly given to the speaker since 1935 by Mr. J. C. Maby and his associate, Mr. T. B. Franklin, whose researches and conclusions are so admirably described in their recently published book *The Physics of the Divining Rod* (G. Bell & Sons).

Mr. Eeman's interest in healing was first awakened whilst at the end of the Great War he found himself in hospital from 22nd March, 1918, to 4th August, 1919. Service with the Royal Flying Corps had left him with dysentery, malaria, a nervous breakdown, and a serious head injury. He suffered from acute insomnia, and physical pain was ever present. Everything that medical science could have done had been tried and had failed, as was shown by the fact that the speaker had been invalided out of the Service with a hundred per cent. pension and disability. It was in those circumstances that Mr. Eeman had begun a series of observations and experiments out of which emerged the technique that was to give him back his health.

He first observed that whilst resting on the back he became more relaxed and suffered progressively less pain if he kept his hands clasped over the solar plexus. He checked this repeatedly, and was driven to conclude that he was faced by a genuine phenomenon entirely independent of suggestion.

He then tested the effect of resting the hands on different parts of the body. Experiments by himself and others established that when resting the hands on the front of the body one obtained progressive relaxation, drowsiness, and then sleep, provided the left hand was placed higher on the trunk than the right hand. This held good both with right and left handers, from which Mr. Eeman concluded early in 1919 that in the field he was investigating there was no difference between right and left handedness. Experiments started in 1925 clearly established, however, that this conclusion was mistaken.

Mr. Eeman then found that whilst linking the hands with fingers clasped produced progressive relaxation, connecting merely the finger tips tended to maintain alertness. He found further that if instead of connecting each finger tip in the right hand with its opposite number in the left hand one linked the right thumb with the left forefinger, the right forefinger with the left medius, the right medius with the left annular, and so on, one introduced a disturbing tension element, and that if one linked the right thumb with the left medius, the right forefinger with the left annular, and so on, the tension was further aggravated. This was repeatedly checked by means of insulated copper wire connections, with results that completely eliminated suggestion.

Confirming these experiments, Mr. Eeman drew attention to the fact that the linked hands position belonged to the old, the tired and the sick, and would seem incongruous and senile if adopted by healthy and vital young children. He also pointed out that in the event of a little child bumping his head, mothers of all races would instinctively apply the palm of the hand to the bruise (? in order to help by *giving* energy), whereas when the same child suffered from fever, all mothers would equally instinctively apply the back of the hand to the child's head (? in order to absorb excess of heat).

For lack of more suitable terms, Mr. Eeman found himself compelled to express his then conclusions in terms of electrical analogy, as follows:—The nervous system behaved as though the right and left hands were respectively positive and negative, and the head positive and the feet negative, with a gradient of potential all the way down from the head to the feet. This meant, for instance, that whilst the solar plexus was negative relatively to the head, it became positive relatively to any part of the body between it and the feet. It appeared that any linking up which connected a positive with a negative tended to automatic and progressive muscular relaxation, to better function made manifest in better breathing and circulation, to a reduction of pain and to sleep and healing. From his experiments with staggered contacts between the thumbs and fingers of the right and left hands, Mr. Eeman concluded that whilst

the right hand was positive, the right thumb was negative, and vice versa for the left hand, and that the varied behaviour of different fingers suggested the notion of individual vibration and wave length for each finger, a notion that further experiments led him to extend to individual organs and limbs, as a working hypothesis.

Whilst still in hospital Mr. Eeman experimented on fellow patients with such satisfactory results that he determined to make the study of the phenomena he had observed his life's work. Within a few months of leaving hospital in August, 1919, he was in successful practice and had made friends with many medical men and women who accepted his results but suggested that he was mistaken in assuming that a real physical force "X" had anything to do with his cures and that, in fact, they were obtained by his strong powers of suggestion.

As innumerable experiments on himself and others had convinced Mr. Eeman beyond any doubt that though suggestion was unavoidable it only played a minor role and that he was, in fact, dealing with a physical reality, he felt it was up to him to devise experiments which would establish clearly what part was played in his cures by suggestion and by the supposed "X" force respectively.

The lecturer here showed the audience a box which had the appearance of a complex electrical apparatus with many switches, knobs and dials, although there was, in fact, nothing electrical about it. It was merely a device for connecting the hands of a group of twelve people by means of insulated copper wire, and it was intended to give all members of the group the suggestion of electricity. When connected, members soon reported progressive muscular relaxation, vague electrical sensations, better breathing and circulation and a tendency to drowsiness. On being shown that the supposed electrical apparatus was a mere sham, they asserted that the experiment had undoubtedly shown the great power of suggestion, and they were therefore very surprised to find that the results observed were repeated even after they had been shown that no electricity was involved. This was in 1925, and the sham electrical apparatus was humorously dubbed "the Eeman anti-sceptic battery."

As experiments with this apparatus, and later variations of it (all involving only the hands), did not carry conviction to the medical mind, an entirely new series of experiments was devised involving not only the hands (lateral polarity) but also the central nervous system from head to base of spine (vertical polarity) in combination. In these experiments the left hand of each subject in the group was connected by means of an insulated copper wire to the head of the subject immediately on his left, and his right hand to the base of the spine of the subject immediately on his right. This arrangement, repeated

with every member of the group, established a double circuit through the whole group. Arrangements were made to interrupt or invert the circuit at any point in the group, and to introduce any desired variation, unknown to the subjects, thereby completely eliminating suggestion.

This series of experiments clearly established in 1927 that Mr. Eeman's earlier conclusions about right and left handedness being electro-magnetically identical were erroneous. It was demonstrated that if in right handers the right hand and head were positive and the left hand and base of the spine negative, the position was reversed in left handers. The "left-hand high and right-hand low position" relaxed both right and left handers working by themselves, but it was necessary to connect the left hand of a right hander with the head of another right hander, but with the base of the spine of a left hander, and the right hand of a right hander with the base of the spine of another right hander, but with the head of a left hander, if relaxation was desired, the reversal of the above circuits producing progressive restlessness and discomfort.

These results, obtained not only in the absence of suggestion but in many cases in the face of negative suggestion, were from 1935 onwards confirmed by Mr. Maby's investigations in the dowsing field, and to him Mr. Eeman expressed his deep gratitude. Mr. Maby had conclusively proved that the proximity of conductors either relaxed or contracted human muscles according to their relative positions, and that the neuromuscular system and the organs spontaneously reacted to relative positional changes. Clearly, facts which were of importance in sleep and healing had to be treated with equal respect, where efficient and sensitive dowsing was concerned.

Mr. Eeman then showed that in addition to electro-magnetic factors, conscious muscular relaxation was of importance to dowser and patient alike. He demonstrated on two members of the audience, both strangers to him, that subjects remained completely unconscious of acute muscular contraction, both of them holding a leg rigidly in the air whilst convinced that Mr. Eeman, who was not in fact touching it, was holding it aloft. This delusion of relaxation was clearly and repeatedly illustrated by the lecturer in both subjects, after which he demonstrated that consciousness tended partially to eliminate unconscious contraction.

Mr. Eeman then established by means of insulated copper wire the relaxation circuit between the two reclining right-handed subjects, *i.e.*, left hand of (A) to head of (B), left hand of (B) to head of (A), right hand of (A) to base of spine of (B), and right hand of (B) to base of spine of (A). This circuit was repeatedly reversed into the tension circuit, and it was clearly seen by the audience that whenever the tension circuit was on, muscular

tension increased and breathing became fast and shallow, and that when the relaxation circuit was established breathing instantaneously became fuller, deeper, and slower, and muscular tension automatically and unconsciously disappeared. When left in the relaxation circuit, the two subjects remained relaxed, happy and comfortable, for the remainder of the lecture.

Mr. Eeman stated that the healing value of the relaxation circuit had been established beyond any doubt in a multitude of complaints, and that the introduction into the circuit of a patient but recently recovered from a specific fever rapidly brought down the temperature of sufferers from the same fever.

He suggested that if dowsers made use of the relaxation circuit in groups or pairs they could thereby completely eliminate their unconscious muscular contraction and, having done so, could consciously introduce for their work only the exact amount of conscious grip tension that would make for efficient and sensitive dowsing reactions.

At the end of his lecture, Mr. Eeman answered a few questions, the principal of which were connected with the problem of sleep. He stated that his technique of sleep was described at length in his book *How do you Sleep?* and summed up his advice to sufferers from insomnia as follows:—On going to bed give up for ever the desire to become unconscious, think only of how you wish to wake up: feeling grand, stretching, yawning. Clasp your hands over the solar plexus and cross your feet, and consciously feel yourself relaxing every muscle in the whole body in detail, watching your breathing automatically getting deeper and slower and fuller, especially in the abdominal region. Unconsciousness, recuperation and healing would then look after themselves.

Mr. Eeman regretted that time did not allow him to deal with the psychological side of healing or dowsing.

WATER DIVINING AND ITS RELATION TO CIVIL ENGINEERING

By I. HOPKINS, M.S.E.

As a civil engineer in a senior capacity with a London firm specialising in foundation and structural waterproofing, I am afforded ample opportunity to come in contact with problems relating to underground streams, and their relation to constructional work.

In the first place, I think that details of a recent experience will prove of interest, as I was fortunately able to prove, in a practical form, my investigations, which were, in the first instance, carried out by means of my divining faculties.

An Institution in North London has for water supply purposes two reinforced concrete reservoirs, built as one unit, and separated by a diaphragm wall. Each reservoir is approximately 30 feet square and 30 feet deep, and normally contains 25 feet in depth of water. The water supply is obtained from an artesian well alongside the reservoir. The reservoirs are built partly below ground level, and are covered over with 6 feet of earth, access being obtained by means of vertical shafts.

The strata is chalk to a considerable depth, and is not water bearing. The reservoirs are approximately 400 feet above sea level.

Following a test indicating that the west reservoir was losing approximately 7,000 gallons of water per hour, my Company was called in, and the author undertook the necessary investigation. On arriving on the site, it was presumed that the reservoir would have been emptied so that an internal examination could be made, but it was found, however, that no preparation had been made and that the reservoir was full and in commission.

Under the circumstances a test was made with a divining rod in order to locate the position of the leakage. Definite reaction was noted along two lines of leakage at an angle of 140° , which met at a point on top of the reservoir near the access manhole. These lines were carefully pegged and noted by measurements. Following this, the author was blindfolded as an experiment, led away from the reservoir, then brought back again still blindfolded, and it is interesting to note that the reactions occurred over the same lines of leakage.

It should be particularly noted that the reactions occurred through 6 feet of earth and 25 feet of still water contained in the reservoir. No reaction was noted over the other sections of the reservoir, indicating that still water was not affecting the author.

After an interesting few hours on these tests the Institution Engineers decided to suspend their first suggestion of carrying out external excavations, and it was agreed that the reservoir be emptied, and an internal examination be made by the author.

This was duly arranged, and when the water level was approximately 18 inches above floor level of the reservoir, the writer entered, taking with him one of his foremen, who eventually carried out the repair work.

At this stage further tests were made with the rod, and the point of leakage located, the position being identical within practical limits to that indicated in the first place, on top of the reservoir.

When the reservoir was empty a careful note was made of indications of "return" water, *i.e.*, the water which had leaked into the ground and built up a local pressure. This was observed for a short period at a point in the sludge channel, and when the concrete was examined in detail a fault was found at the floor joint due to bad workmanship. The location of the point concerned was carefully checked from the first point marked out on top of the reservoir, and their positions coincided within about three inches. The defect was carefully cut out and the channel repaired in the position concerned. Following this, a series of tests was made by the Institution Engineer, and it was found that the leakage had stopped.

This is one of the many interesting experiences the author has had in the course of his professional duties with the resultant saving of inconvenience and expense. Another experience consisted of locating a series of underground culverts, under an old building, and which were finally traced by means of trial holes to a river nearby, and were presumably for drainage purposes.

The field of application of the faculty of divining water, has, as everybody will appreciate, a very useful and wide sphere in civil engineering, and during his experiences the author has found that some of his foremen are highly gifted in the faculty. Though an individual with a natural tendency towards the practical side of things, I feel that a few remarks on the theory of water divining may be of interest.

It is generally accepted that the medium used in the form of a rod or pendulum or other instrument has no relation to the rays, if they may be termed so, emanating from an underground stream. It is also accepted that the so-called rays affect the nervous system of an individual, with an effect transmitted to the arm or body muscles, and these in turn, by certain actions, cause a movement, of a definite nature, in the instrument used. The form of the movement concerned gives the necessary indications on which conclusions are made regarding the location, depth, direction, and character of an underground stream.

These theories sound extremely practical, and to some extent are so, and would seem to indicate that a purely scientific basis can be formulated, and technical data obtained, which could be used for either explaining the mystery surrounding the divining faculty, or used for practical purposes. The author agrees to

some extent that this theory is a sound one, but at the same time, as a student of psychology, he feels that there is far more in the subject than cold facts in the form of mathematical calculations and scientific deductions based on research. It is the author's theory that the basic principle involved is the mind itself, particularly the powerful subconscious mind, and that this is influenced by the so-called rays emanating from streams or objects as the case may be, and in turn through the nervous system and muscles produces the movements in any instrument used.

The author is doing some research work on this theory and hopes to write further on the subject.

REACTIONS TO RADIO IN THE ANTARCTIC

By Dr. HELMUTH HUSSERL (M.D., Vienna)

[Reprinted from *The Forum of June 3rd, 1939*]

When going on board the *Suderoij* I was looking forward with great interest to the experiences which I hoped to make with the divining rod, and I am glad to say that I was not disappointed in my hopes.

To begin with the kind of instrument I had to use in the Antarctic regions, I found out very soon that the sidereal silver pendulum was of very little use on account of the continuous pitching and tossing of the ship and the strong wind. My normal *silver rod* and the *angular rod*, equally made of silver and fitted with a radio-actively coated case, did good work. Finally, I did not miss the opportunity to use whalebone for divining rods, it being highly recommended in French literature on the subject, and it proved excellent. In this connection, I might mention that the signification "divining rod" is absolutely out of place in a field of research work, and I would propose to call this instrument "Radiosent."

On board ship I was always successful in locating with the radiosent, water pipes, oil tanks (both for fuel and whale oil), machine parts made of iron or brass and the coal bunkers as well. The moment, however, when I tried to examine the sea-level with the radiosent, the latter did not show any deflection; consequently there was no effect of earth-rays on the sea which had an average depth of 9,000 to 10,000 feet. The abundance of atmospherics, however, of our wireless set and the measurements of ionisation were evidence of the existence of an effect of "cosmic rays" in large quantity.

As many scientists—also according to my own theory, which is based on repeated experiments—consider the earth-rays as

being nothing else but changed and reflected cosmic rays, to all appearance only one conclusion is left, namely, that the cosmic rays are nearly entirely absorbed by the highly conductible sea water and, therefore, cannot reach the bottom of the sea nor the strata below the sea-bottom. Thus a reflection is made impossible and the radiosent shows no earth-rays.

The statistics of some seafaring nations (Italy and Norway, for instance) seem to correspond to the aforementioned hypothesis. There are very few cases of carcinoma among sailors though they spend almost their lifetime on board of ships. The same applies to carcinoma of the stomach, likewise nearly unknown among sailors. And yet most of them are suffering from all kinds of indigestion and gastric diseases which are caused by the monotonous and wrong diet. This fact seems to me a very important support of the theory that carcinomas are growing under the influence of earth-rays.

Furthermore, one would suppose that rheumatic diseases are very frequent among seafaring people and particularly in the Antarctic with its special weather conditions. Experience shows that there are comparatively few cases and of much less intensity than those on land which, like carcinomas, advance under the influence of the earth-rays. In my opinion it would be worth while to devote time and energy to this half unknown chapter of science.

I had the opportunity to make some other observations which I want to mention, although, perhaps, they are not in close connection with the above discussed problems. When these observations were made, the position of our ship was 60°S. latitude and 0° longitude. We were approximately on the meridian of Greenwich, as it were between the continents, North and South America on one side, Africa, Europe and Asia on the other side. The reception of the various broadcasting stations was in general very good, but rather changing. At one time the western stations came through with high clarity, whereas the eastern ones faded away, and *vice versa*. One would think that winds from north-west would secure a better reception of the American stations and the European-Asiatic stations would be better audible with winds blowing from the north-east. But strange to say, the observations showed just the contrary, and I had the impression that radio short waves travel faster and better in a contrary wind. Our wireless operator could not give me any information on this subject, nor did I find any references in radio literature.

Further observations of the wireless receptions showed a strange, but incontestable, connection between radio waves and the appearance of the whales. Whenever a certain station came through very distinctly, no whales came in sight far and wide; when this station faded away and another one, let us say on shorter waves, was heard quite suddenly, then the look-out man

sighted whales in a very short time.

I could not help joking at these observations, and told the officers of the *Suderoy*: "These animals apparently like the B.B.C. better than the Moscow programme."

Another very important observation, which is in accordance with the statistics of all experienced whalers, taught me that there is a striking difference between Sundays and week-days in respect of the haul. The number of whales which we caught on Sundays was the treble of the result on week-days. When I mentioned this fact to the captain, he said, laughing: "Yes, because the crew gets paid overtime on Sundays." The real reason, however, in my opinion, is due to the fact that aerial traffic is slack on Sundays all over the world. Offices, factories and shops are closed, and a comparatively small number of wireless telegrams are sent over the air. There is no other explanation of this amazing fact.

In the course of further observations, I could ascertain that the whale, when in flight or hunting for food, prefers to swim against the wind. A similar observation has been made by the French scientist, Lakhovsky, who watched birds of prey. Before rushing on their victims, they always fly first against the wind in order to get the right "tonus," which, according to Lakhovsky, is of an electro-magnetic nature.

The above-mentioned observations were rather puzzling, and the idea struck me there is, to all appearance, a connection between the wireless emanations of the broadcasting stations and the disturbances which, in course of the last years, the whalers had to notice in the whaling grounds. In former years whales were in abundance near the ice-barrier, to-day they have nearly disappeared from there, and many other formerly rich whaling grounds became barren and a source of disappointment for the hunters. I am inclined to ascribe these disturbances to the ever-increasing life in the ether, and refer to similar observations which were made on migratory birds, especially on swallows. The aforementioned scientist, Lakhovsky, made experiments with carrier-pigeons. Whenever these birds, otherwise so alert, came near to a radio station, they started to flutter here and there, and seemed to have lost their sense of direction. One can imagine that the whales as well are disturbed by broadcasting in the normal course of their life.

The whale (blue whale and finner) lives entirely on "crill," little crabs which come in thousands and thousands to the surface of the sea as soon as enough Plancton has been developed. (Plancton comprehends a variety of unicellular plant and animal-like beings). The whole attention of the whale is turned to the Plancton-crill. But how does he come to notice it? He smells it, say the whalers, or he sees it. Over a distance of hundreds of miles, through the insulating medium of seawater and "against

the wind"? I am rather of the opinion that the Plancton is emanating, on short waves, a strong radiation which attracts the whale and—so to speak—"calls him."

The Russian biologist, Gurwitsch, a scientist of outstanding reputation in the field of radiation, was the first to discover this interesting peculiarity of the Plancton.

If this analogy with the radio waves from the broadcasting is correct, we can quite understand that the emanations from the Plancton as well travel better and stronger "against the wind."

These observations open perhaps a brighter outlook for the future of the whaling industry, which has had to suffer heavy drawbacks in the last decades. It should not be impossible to find a way to ascertain the wave-length of the Plancton emanation and to equip the whaling boats with sending stations. These stations could send on the same length and create in this way a "bait" for the whale which hitherto never existed.

SOME NEW IDEAS CONCERNING CANCER

By Lt.-Colonel A. B. CUNNINGHAM, C.B.E., D.S.O.

The article "Medical Experiments" which appeared in *B.S.D.J.*, No. 25, of September, 1939, was written to encourage others to take up this interesting line of investigation, and readers perhaps may have been discouraged by thinking I was endowed with some super-faculty and sensitiveness. That is not the case; I rather doubt if I have even average sensitiveness! An injury to my right elbow has upset the nerves of the thumb, fore and middle fingers, so it is rather surprising I can handle a pendulum.

SUGGESTED ORIGIN OF ONE TYPE OF CANCER

The first step in my cancer investigations was to take medicine readings of known cases from handwritings and from "front" photographs (which normally is only what you can obtain).

The second step was to compare these lists of readings and see what medicines were common to all cases. The mutual list of basic medicines provided a foundation on which to proceed.

It was then necessary to get a patient and see what the result was in a known case! It was not a question of "trying it on the dog"!

The first case was a "surface" one: for a preliminary effort this was fortunate, as a scab on the lip and below provided some visible evidence of any alteration. Readings showed that the lip, neck and shoulder on the left side were involved. After treatment the scab vanished, the spot healed up and the remainder

of the area tested as free from disease. It seemed probable that a local cure had been carried out.

It should be noted that in this first case I tackled only the area concerned.

Feeling rather pleased at having achieved apparently the "impossible," I mentioned that I had cured a case of cancer and was informed: "It must have been an easy case!" A gracious and fulsome tribute.

As the area has remained healthy for eighteen months this may be considered sufficient evidence that a local cure has been carried out.

That readings from a photograph were shown to be an excellent guide to conditions and requirements and that the basic medicines obtained by dowsing were found to be effective in this new method of attack on so dread a disease was not only encouraging but also a great step forward.

Among other cases that have been treated or investigated have been those that also required the basic "cancer" list, and by inference I have assumed that they were also "cancer" cases.

The results which I describe are based on the known and these inferred "cancer" cases.

When a reading is obtained in position (a), say $\frac{3}{4}$ in. above a photograph (see *B.S.D.J.*, No. 25), this is taken to indicate probably a large requirement of that particular medicine but without locality, and position (b), as close to the photograph as possible, to indicate the locality not obtained in position (a) or a small amount of a particular medicine not revealed in position (a) and the spot or area concerned.

It had been rather taken for granted that if there was a "cancerous" spot it was only necessary to make the attempt to cure that spot.

A close search, position (b), revealed that there might be more than one spot which asked for "cancer" medicines. Thus the former idea was utterly upset.

In general terms the picture resulting from a "front" photograph will show that glands (middle of lower jaw and of the groins), kidneys, lungs, legs and joints on *both* sides are affected and require the same medicines. From this it was inferred that the damage was due to the same poisonous fluid in all parts. As this unknown distributing medicine moves to all parts of the body it may be convenient to consider it as being in the category of a fluid.

There may be other paired items, but the above list was sufficient to show a symmetry of infection that was very astonishing.

I deduced from this symmetrical picture that these spots were the recipients of the poison and not the manufacturing source of the trouble.

Having dealt with presumed and known cases of "cancer" on the spine, the idea arose that the spine would offer a good central factory for the distribution of a poisonous fluid. An injury on the spine would provide a one-point "cancer" reading as opposed to the former "pairs" and in consequence was quite likely to be the true source of the complaint.

To test this idea it was necessary to examine "back" photographs, which have to be specially taken and provided. A "cancerous" spot requiring the basic medicines was always found on the spine.

The theory seemed to be based on a good foundation, but when would a new case come my way which would provide a practical demonstration in confirmation? As luck would have it, a friend came on a sick leave holiday in my neighbourhood. He had been troubled with various complaints and was then suffering from chest trouble, which was thought to be "pneumonia."

A reading on a "front" snapshot showed that the chest trouble provided the case for which I was waiting, as the basic medicines were wanted.

He was induced to come in for a test, and I think a good deal to his surprise I started by testing his spine. At the base of the spine and to the left was the "bad" spot and the probable source of some of his various complaints. Further tests showed the symmetrical distribution of the poisonous fluid in glands, kidneys, lungs and all joints. I was then informed that he had "sprained" himself at the "bad" spot some 14 years before and had been laid up in bed for a fortnight under treatment.

It would seem that an injury to the spine may result in a rapid flooding of the whole system from head to feet with a poison or that years may pass before any noticeable manifestation occurs; in this latter case a dowsing test would have revealed the foundation of trouble at an earlier date. Many people have forgotten how or when an injury took place; it may have been sufficiently slight not to have caused any inconvenience, or they may have got so accustomed to it that it is forgotten. Then something occurs, or another injury is sustained, and the trouble is well away.

There may be more than one bad spot on a spine; the maximum I have so far come across is three, each spot requiring the same basic medicines.

Of results to date the base of the spine heads the list followed by the top of the spine. This is perhaps natural, as falls are more likely to injure the base than the top of the spine. It may be merely a coincidence that the base of the spine, when injured, has shown the bad spot to be to the left; might this be due to the large majority of people being right-handed tending to protect their right side?

The thesis I put forward, namely, that cancer originates from an injury to the spine, seems to explain and to reconcile the conflicting diagnoses of the various doctors that may attend a case. "Feeling bad, I called in Dr. Z, who said the trouble was at A. As his treatment did no good, I went to Dr. Y, who said the trouble was at B. After slight improvement I got worse and was recommended to try Dr. X, who said the trouble was at C. Finally, a specialist was called in, and he disagreed with all three and was in favour of an operation." This type of conversation has been heard, unfortunately, by many people.

When it is realized that the poison appears to be carrying out its nefarious work in very many parts of the body it is not improbable that each doctor may have been correct in his diagnosis as far as that one part was concerned, but that part was only a fraction of the problem; none of them could cure their respective areas because the source of the trouble was not known and the supply of poison not stopped.

When you consider that the whole body from the head to the toes may be permeated with this poison and that the diagnoses, which so lack concord, imply that any noticeable disease produces manifestations differing according to the organ attacked to such an extent as to fail to convey any possible connection between one spot and another and, still more so, to connect any or all of them with some trouble on the spine (and to which I now claim them to be subsidiary), it can be understood why research work has encountered such enormous difficulties in finding a solution of the origin of this dread disease.

Assuming that the origin is confirmed to be as has been described, what results follow?

A considerable re-classification of ailments may be required, as many local troubles, which at present have a name of their own, will be found to be only the offsprings of the parental trouble originating on the spine.

An examination on these lines must be undertaken by those who are suitably qualified and have the necessary opportunities, as it would be quite beyond my knowledge, and I have neither facilities nor opportunities for such work.

I have mentioned one case which was stated to be "pneumonia." If this diagnosis was correct (and was not a less frightening designation given for the benefit of the patient), then pneumonia is likely to be proved to be a subsidiary ailment due to poison issuing from a spinal injury.

As the medicines required are the same whatever the locality of the trouble, I surmise that the poison itself is the malicious and destructive agent and that it does not merely prepare the way for other hostile elements.

The "growths" of which one hears may be a subsequent development arising from the poisoned or damaged tissues.

Though the picture and descriptions presented may appear to medical minds as crude and not entirely correct, this article will have served its purpose if, from it, they are enabled to build the true picture in correct terms.

A CURE

Having expounded my views on what appears to provide a solution of the origin of one type of cancer, a method of curing this type will now be described.

It must be remembered that I have had to grope my way with abundant ignorance through an unknown subject, so that what is now put forward must be taken as in an elementary and infantile state. If the medicines enumerated achieve their purpose, the first step towards success has been accomplished. Improvements in procedure should not present great difficulties to those versed in compounding and handling.

LIST A.

Taken internally.

Calcium Sodium Lactate
De Witt's Kidney Pills
Iodine
Alkia Saltrates
Iron and Arsenic Tabloids
Sanatogen

LIST B.

Applied externally.

All Solutions are concentrated.

A.—Copper Sulphate Solution
B.—Potassium Bromide Solution
C.—Zinc Sulphate Solution
D.—Boracic Solution
E.—Epsom Salt Solution
F.—Salt (Table) Solution
G.—Glycerine of Thymol
H.—Eucalyptus Oil
J.—Paraffin (lamp or power) Oil

These are ordinary substances well known to the general public.

List A.—These are taken daily throughout the course. "Calcium Sodium Lactate" prepared by "The British Drug Houses Ltd." and sold in a green bottle is preferable for humans; that by "May and Baker Ltd." and sold in brown bottles for animals.

Most of List A are likely to be required in many types of affliction.

List B.—In spite of mechanization and motorization, "Victory" in war is still considered to be at the point of the bayonet. This point of our medicinal bayonet appears to be made of Copper Sulphate, as when this has completed its work the enemy has been "done in." In agriculture it is a well-known fungicide, but what it kills or neutralizes in the human body I must leave to a laboratory to explain. Taken internally in other than very diluted quantities I was told it acts as an emetic. I therefore confined my experiments to external applications, and this method proved effective even in cases that might be considered deep seated. The method is rather slow and laborious to execute, as the solution was "painted" on and left there to be absorbed.

When a picture emerges of a patient poisoned from head to feet the natural idea occurs that a bath of Copper Sulphate would best meet the case! If that is feasible it would save much trouble, but might result in the kidneys being overloaded.

It is possible that the effect of some of the medicines in List A (by improving the blood and the whole system) might reduce the emetic effect or permit of a bath being taken; this may be something on the lines of what has been described to me as "catalyst" action.

The poison seems to be a "last ditcher" and, perhaps more noticeably in the lungs, takes up a new position when disturbed at one place. It becomes a war of attrition and of following up which, under present conditions, rather requires assistance from a pendulum dowsing to trace new ramifications. If a fluid can be made up that will run all over the body in a manner similar to that done by the poison, a good improvement will have been effected.

I have called the malignant discharge from the injury on the spine a "poison"; I do not know what it is. The killing of the poison at one spot does not build up a benevolent vaccine which can then proceed to demolish other hostile localities. Each hostile spot must be tackled by List B medicines.

To save some of the labour involved by applying each medicine separately, some have been mixed together such as is shown by brackets—D, E and F, H and J. A better grouping is probable.

The medicines are likely to have fulfilled their purpose roughly in the order shown; A will first drop out, then B and C. D to J may vary.

Some mild irritation may be felt; this I attribute to the Copper Sulphate; the sensation passes off in about a quarter-of-an-hour. Red spots may appear on the skin after the application of the medicines to the affected area. These afford some evidence of the extent of the former trouble. These spots soon heal up and vanish.

A spot may be found which seems to be rather curious and an exception to the "pairs." It is situated at the top back of the head and about midway between the centre line of the head and the right side. This spot only seems to want Copper Sulphate and Alkia Saltrates.

I believe there are two types of cancer and have heard that there are four. My tests on known cancer cases have not shown any difference in the medicines required with one exception.

Is this difference in type in any way connected with the poison acting differently according to the organ attacked?

The exception is a jaw case which was dealt with at a well-known Cancer Hospital. Before treatment was given I managed to get a photograph, and, on testing, could get no reaction for the "cancer" medicines, List B. I did get reactions corre-

sponding to "gangrene" medicines. On the return of the patient after treatment and the removal of various parts of bone my readings continue to indicate that "gangrene" medicines, unfortunately, are still required.

From the localities of the deposits that are made it looks as if the discharge from the spine tends to work on tissues. If this is so, this type might conveniently be called "Tissue Cancer." The exception may be a second type and might be called "Bone Cancer," to distinguish it from what seems to be the more common type.

So far as my tests go, these two types have nothing in common. "Bone Cancer" seems to be a much more localized affair, and as the vital medicine is the same as for gangrene (see later) this suggests a possible relationship.

When it is necessary to dope a patient continuously and increasingly with morphia, as in a case of cancer on the sciatic nerve, no benefit results from treatment, although the cancer tests as "dead." The morphia seems to prevent the action of any repair work and nature becomes more and more atrophied.

I have developed this subject as far as the handicaps under which I work have permitted, and I think the stage has been reached when those better qualified can disprove or confirm what has been described; it is possible for this to be done without the aid of a pendulum dowser, though this latter is desirable and would be of assistance.

As the British Empire, together with France, is trying to rid the world of the "National Gangster" disease, it would be an interesting coincidence if in the same period the British Empire was able to relieve the world of a physical evil which is the most terrible scourge of humanity.

Should the test be successful it will prove that the dowsing method which has been expounded in *B.S.D.J.*, No. 25, is of the greatest value in medical research work. Having disposed of World Medical Enemy No. 1, the method can be applied for the successive downfall of the lesser infirmities.

The medicines may be considered as simple and inexpensive. They can be applied all over the world, even without medical assistance, saving thereby the great expense of travelling to special hospitals, consecutive operations, the use of costly radium with its very limited supply, and bring a cure conveniently within reach of the poorest.

THE WAR

Everyone wishes to help towards winning the war, so that what has been described concerning curing injuries to the spine (and there are likely to be very many) may in itself be some contribution of immediate benefit to those who may be so injured, and also in preventing developments later on which might arise from the injuries.

While writing about injuries, there has been one case which showed some points of an exceptional nature.

With the intention of robbery, a murderous assault was made in the early morning on the intended victim (X) while he was asleep.

The major injuries consisted of four cuts on the head exposing the brain. When X came to, he managed to leave his house, summon his cook and send him for help. Neighbours arrived; then a trained nurse was obtained, and finally a doctor appeared. X was conveyed on the bottom of a motor-car some 21 miles to hospital, where he was sewn up after midday.

The nurse expected X to pass out on many occasions before the doctor arrived; due to the shock and heavy loss of blood, this was more than likely any time during the first 48 hours.

X was walking about and passed a balance test by the doctor after 10 days; he left hospital after 14 days, returned to his lonely abode under 5 weeks and drove his car 42 miles after 5½ weeks on a road, part of which is a narrow twisty mountain track.

The recovery was so astonishing that the doctor and hospital staff considered he must have been in an unusually good state of health and his blood (or what remained of it!) in the very best condition.

X had been patched up by my method before the incident, and I think it is fairly certain that this previous treatment must have been a contributory factor to the survival and rapid recovery. It is difficult to say what medicines were involved, but the probability is that Calcium Sodium Lactate, De Witt's and Iodine (internally) were the ones mainly concerned. I have been told that it is the impurities in the blood that are the cause of pain; if this is so, this case seems to confirm that view, as no pain of any kind resulted, *not even a headache*, then or since.

If a tabloid could be compounded of these three medicines and issued to the troops there seems to be a reasonable likelihood of it being helpful to them in reducing pain and providing a better chance of them surviving till help comes to them, as well as leading to a much more rapid recovery. A quicker rate of recovery would save a large sum of money by reducing the amount of hospital accommodation required.

A preliminary experiment on this line of one company with tabloid against a company without tabloid would be a means of showing if any noticeable difference occurred in their respective health returns.

I think that such a compounded tabloid would also prove of assistance to employers of labour by improving the general health of workmen and by reducing non-attendance due to sickness. Certain areas or occupations might require special additions to be made; such variations could be ascertained by testing a few representative cases.

Earlier in this article gangrene was mentioned. I understand there is no known cure, and that the only method of treatment is to cut away well above the bad place and hope that any further spreading is stopped by this action.

My experiments indicate that STOVARSOL, assisted by Calcium Sodium Lactate and Iodine (internally), cures this trouble. Other medicines, such as Boracic, Eucalyptus Oil, Sanatogen, &c., will be wanted for cleaning up and repair. In the case of feet, mustard may also be required.

If the troops have already taken a course of the compounded tabloid suggested earlier, then it is only necessary to carry Stovarsol tabloids to ward off gangrene. In the war of 1914-18 troops were given Iodine ampoules to carry; it seems to be much better to have the Iodine already available in the body, and this medicine is also beneficial for rheumatism and for bad teeth.

At the time of writing the enemy are not reported as having used poison gas, and though our scientists have probably a very good idea as to what may be used, have they an antidote available to be applied as soon as victims are brought in?

I suggest that a few dowsing tests by the method that has been described in the September, 1939, Journal, would provide the quickest means of finding out what medicines were required.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Pogson, who died on February 17th at Hove, Sussex, at the age of 83, was one of the pioneers of scientific dowsing. She was an original member of the British Society of Dowsters and the author of "The Art of Water Finding."

About thirty-five years ago this active lady first became interested in water finding when she and her husband, the late Mr. W. N. Pogson, F.R.I.B.A., discovered that they possessed the latent power of dowsing. Together they worked many experiments, and discovered the attraction of the right hand towards the positive pole, and the left hand towards the negative pole of a bar magnet; on this they based the reactions of all substances. They discovered in 1905 that it is these movements of the hands which cause the dowser's twig to turn, and that the human hands themselves are the actual detectors of emanations or radiations given off by all substances, while the twig or rod used in dowsing is merely an indicator. Mr. Pogson located several hundred wells in different parts of India with great success before his death in Simla in 1918, after which Mrs. Pogson actively continued the study of radiesthesia and worked many interesting experiments.

About 1916 Mr. and Mrs. Pogson initiated their son-in-law, Major C. A. Pogson, who was also a distant relative, in the practice of dowsing, as the result of which he is now actively engaged in water finding. He has adopted the use of the motorscope, a small instrument invented by his father-in-law, as a more accurate indicator than the twig, of the movements of the hands in detecting the presence of water, oil, &c.

It was Mrs. Pogson's last wish that all her notes and data should be in the possession of her daughter, Mrs. F. A. Nuttall. If any members are desirous of obtaining information regarding these will they please communicate with Mrs. Nuttall, Little Garth, Ting Tong, Budleigh Salterton, Devon.

NOTES AND NEWS

Monsieur P. Cody has kindly suggested that the article "Earth Rays," which appeared in the last *Journal*, should be supplemented by the following note :--The human body in itself forms a screen and causes the appearance of radon at its surface; the α rays are therefore formed under the conditions which, as indicated by Mme. Pierre Curie, are liable to bring about fatal lesions. This is in complete accord with the new ideas set forth by Professor G. Roussy, Rector of the University of Paris, who at the Cancer Congress at Paris in November, 1938, stated that α rays were undoubtedly cancerigenic. The lead sheet allows the β rays from the supposed eka-caesium to filter through, and, according to Professor Tchijevsky, the negative ions produce the improvement in sick people.

* * * * *

La Côte d'Azur Médicale of January, 1940, contains an interesting article by Professor Doctor A. L. Tchijevsky entitled "Mortification et Vivification de l'Air." It describes how experiments were carried out in which small animals such as rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, dogs and pigeons were confined in glass vessels to which only air was supplied which had been filtered through cotton wool, in other words, freed of all dust and saprophytes. It was found that no animal could exist for more than a few days in this pure air. Rats died in from two to five days, pigeons in from nine to twelve. All the animals died without exception. Analysis showed that they perished from lack of oxygen, which in its passage through the cotton wool had been rendered biologically and physiologically inactive. Chemists were unable to explain this effect, but Dr. Tchijevsky has discovered that the filter of cotton wool absorbs all the ions in the air, 800-1,000 ions of both signs per cubic cm. Cosmic radiation, which easily penetrates glass, only produced 1.4 ions per cubic cm. per second, evidently not sufficient for the maintenance of life. Professor Tchijevsky has found, however, that the animals were perfectly well when the air introduced into the glass chamber was artificially ionised, showing that the electrical condition of gases inhaled is a matter of supreme importance.

* * * * *

Major C. A. Pogson has sent us the following record of a location undertaken in April, 1935, for the Town Council of Burntisland, Fife, to enhance the supply of a surface catchment area, the requirements being 15,000 gallons per hour. Two sites were located, one requiring a bore of 390-490 feet, giving the full requirements, and the other a bore of at least 125 feet with a probable yield of 7,000 gallons per hour, which would be considerably increased by a greater depth and larger diameter of the bore.

An 18in. to 13in. bore was sunk at the second site to a depth of 350 feet through various grades of calciferous sandstones, fire clay layers and traces of coal, a supply of 12,000 gallons per hour being obtained when the R.W.L., which was 60 feet below the surface, was reduced to 192 feet. The Town Council was well satisfied with this supply. The delay in carrying out the bore was due to difficulty in obtaining the plant. It is understood that other bore-holes had given negligible supplies.

* * * * *

Mr. P. Cassini, retired Engineer of the Bombay Port Trust, has sent us several testimonials to his work as a water diviner, amongst them the following:—

Copy of the Report dated 14th November, 1939, No. 6446/44/39, from Messrs. Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd., Bandra, to Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., Agents, B.S.E.S. Ltd., Bombay.

WATER BORE IN KANDIVLI SUBSTATION COMPOUND

From the time of completion of our Kandivli Substation building until recently we were fortunate in being able to obtain the supply of water for the use of the staff living in the quarters above the substation and the compound from our neighbours across the road who had bore-holes in their compound.

Last December we considered it necessary to obtain water for ourselves if water was available in our own compound. In this connection we enlisted the services of Mr. Cassini, a suburban resident and a well-known water diviner, to advise us if water could be obtained in our compound.

Mr. Cassini's report was favourable, and he suggested two points where he considered an ample supply of water would be obtained.

He suggested, however, and we agreed that another survey might be taken when the effects of the 1938 monsoon would be less apparent. Accordingly the survey was taken in the month of April, and Mr. Cassini advised us that he still found water which to him seemed to be in good quantity at the points marked originally.

We decided to act on this advice, and arranged with the District Local Board, Andheri, to commence boring at the points where water was considered to be in greater quantity. Boring was started on the 10th May, the machine used being of the percussion type, cutting a 4in. diameter bore. For the first 32 feet earth was encountered, after which hard rock was reached and continued until a small quantity of water was found at 82 feet. As Mr. Cassini had estimated that a good supply of water would be obtained at about 100 feet, boring was continued until we reached 114 feet, where an adequate supply of water was obtained.

A test was made when approximately 150 gallons per hour was pumped out for four hours continuously without decreasing the water level, which stood at 34 feet below ground level.

The bore was completed on June 24th, and the actual drilling days—allowing for several interruptions—were 24. The cost of the boring, including the hire of machine, labour, fuel and 35 feet of 4in. G.I. Pipe supplied and fixed, was approximately Rs. 420/-, or Rs. 3-12-0 per running foot of bore.

A Myers electrically driven automatic deep-well pump with a 42-gallon pressure storage tank was installed at a cost of Rs. 612/-, which price included the cost of 114 feet of 1½in. G.I. Pipe and operating rod.

A wood-frame corrugated asbestos sheet pump-house, having a floor area of 7ft. by 5ft., was erected, and the cost, including a concrete plinth 9in. high, was Rs. 186-0-0.

A supply of electricity for the pump was taken from the substation by an underground cable at a cost of Rs. 271-0-0.

The total cost of the complete installation was Rs. 1,489/-. The whole outfit is working satisfactorily, and a good supply of fresh water is being obtained.

We have kept a close record of the cost of this bore-hole, so that we might be able to advise consumers in the Malad, Kandivli and Borivli area where water can only be obtained either by bore or wells, regarding the approximate cost of this work.

It might be mentioned that we purposely designed and constructed an inexpensive type of building, in order that the main features of the work, viz., the bore-hole and pump, would appear as an attractive advertisement.

Signed by A. Patterson,

Chief Engineer and Manager.

* * * * *

Dr. Husslerl. of Cape Town, has sent us a copy of the following interesting letter :—

Dr. Helmuth Husslerl.
Cape Town.

8 Stour Street,
Oamaru,
New Zealand.
25th May, 1939.

Dear Sir.

The writer has been prompted to communicate with you by reason of having seen a newspaper paragraph in our *Oamaru Mail*, which evidently had been reprinted from a Cape Town newspaper.

Of special interest was the following : " In a statement he sent to Germany, Dr. Husslerl states that the seamen who spend their lives at sea never contracted any form of cancer. This fact he holds would one day become one of the most important proofs of the genesis of cancer through earth rays."

It is most gratifying to find a scientist and medical man prepared to support the theory that "earth rays" or elemental radiation from below the earth's surface is a cause, and probably the greatest single cause, of cancer.

A friend of the writer, Mr. John Mosley, with whom the writer has collaborated over a number of years, has for several years been effecting cures of even very advanced cases of cancer by either removing patients from over radiating lodes or patches, or by interposing suitable insulation under patients' bed or where they habitually sit. Mr. Mosley has found that several major diseases are caused by radiation from underground, namely, cancer, tuberculosis, pernicious anaemia, blood pressure, gangrene and dropsy. Much rheumatism and arthritis, neuritis, neuralgia, &c., also appears to be due to radiation. In patients so affected are found radiated particles from the particular element which has occasioned the trouble.

The most deadly elemental radiations appear to be the following : Radium (fortunately infrequently met with), Barium, Molybdenum, Cobalt, Selenium, Uranium, Platinum, Fluorine (usually met as Fluorspar), two elements whose identity we have not yet determined, and a number of other elements which do not seem to be so actively dangerous. It should, however, be understood that radiation from any particular element varies in intensity in the different places where such element occurs.

Radiation from certain elements appears to be quite innocuous. Silicon, Oxygen, Magnesium, Iron and Carbon in the form of coal appear among the harmless radiations, although carbon in the form of graphite is deadly.

It is possible to insulate from most of the deadly radiations ; but an insulator for one kind of radiation may be wholly useless for some other radiation. For instance, bitumen is an insulator of Fluorspar radiation, but Hydrogen radiation, as from underground water streams, passes through the bitumen as though it were non-existent. Sulphur effectively stops hydrogen radiation but is quite ineffective in regard to some others.

At this juncture you probably would ask : How have such determinations been made ? They have been made by that not-so-simple device, the so-called divining rod.

Here further explanation becomes necessary. It is well known that water finding is quite successfully accomplished by use of the divining rod, but the location of elements or minerals is quite another matter. The locating of minerals depends upon the fact that each and every mineral gives off its own peculiar radiation by which it can be identified by means of the divining rod. That is to say : if a diviner, with a suitably calibrated rod, experiment on the surface of the earth with some element, for example, Hydrogen, he will get one flexure of the rod in a positive or downward direction ; if he try gold he will get seven

positive deflections of the rod ; if he try iron he will get twenty-three upward or negative flexions or beats of the rod. To Mr. Mosley is due the whole credit of having constructed a table of the elements giving the identification or beat numbers by which an element or mineral can be located at any depth below the surface, and its identity established.

An extraordinary discovery was made by Mr. Mosley when he found that Manuka (*Leptospermum Scoparium*), a New Zealand shrub, exerted a repellent force on radiated particles. This repellent force is sufficiently great to overcome, for some time, radiation driven through the earth's surface by the centrifugal or antigravitational force. Bombardment for some months by the radiation from underground elements breaks down or neutralizes the repellent force of the Manuka. Mr. Mosley has, with great success, used Manuka scrub for filling mattresses to place under patients suffering from cancer, &c. The effect is to drive rapidly from the patient's body radiated particles which have found lodgment therein, and which may have caused cancer or other disease.

It has been found that when a patient has been insulated from, or removed from over, a radiating source, and has been placed over a Manuka-filled mattress, the disease rapidly regresses and the patient recovers if only vital organs are not destroyed and sufficient recuperative power remains. Much more could be written on this subject, so any queries will readily be answered or explanation made if desired.

Kind regards and all good wishes.

Yours sincerely,

P. FREEBURY.

JOHN MOSLEY.

per (Sgd.) P. FREEBURY.

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The *Kilmarnock Standard* of March 2nd describes an experiment carried out near Troon at the suggestion of Mr. G. Bruce Ball (B.S.D.), to discover whether any members of a party of local residents were sensitive to the dowsing influence. It was found that seven out of the party of nine were able to detect the presence of various water mains, in every case the reactions being completely unexpected.

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An article headed "Radiesthesia" in the *Express and Echo* (Exeter) of March 5th contains an account of a comprehensive demonstration by Mr. H. G. B. Gundry (B.S.D.) of the various uses for which dowsing can be employed.

A lecture on "Science and the Divining Rod" was given by Mr. J. Cecil Maby to the Royal Society of Arts before a large audience on March 13th. A long notice of the lecture appeared in *The Surveyor* of March 15th, and shorter notices in other papers. The lecture has been published in the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Arts for April, 1940.

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The *Chronicle and Echo* (Northampton) of March 19th contains a picture of a water diviner, Mr. C. Goldsworthy, looking for water at Dallington Allotments.

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The *Northern Daily Mail* of March 29th contains an article about Mr. T. A. Clarke (B.S.D.) and his remarkable dowsing activities.

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There is an article in the *Darlington and Stockton Times* of April 6th about Mr. J. Burnett, the versatile head master of Elswick School, who teaches his pupils to dowse (see picture in *Northern Daily Mail* of July 27th, 1935).



CORRESPONDENCE

L'EPINE, VENDÉE, FRANCE.

To the Editor, *B.S.D. Journal*.

DEAR SIR,

The December *Journal* contains a very good article on "The Secret of Life," by Lakhovsky, and in the March issue the address where his oscillating circuits (collars, bracelets and belts) can be bought in Paris.

Unfortunately your reviewer made a serious mis-statement. He said:—"In tens of thousands of cases, all over the world, the wearing of Lakhovsky's oscillating circuits, collars, belts and bracelets *has resulted in the cure of cancer* and other diseases."

The italics are mine, as the point is of importance. Lakhovsky has indeed cured cancer, but with a special and intricate apparatus and under his personal supervision, his "Multiple Wave Oscillator," as stated on the preceding page of the review.

But it would be the gravest mistake for a cancer victim to hope for a cure by merely wearing an oscillating circuit. Anyone going to Lakhovsky's "shop" in Paris and asking this question would be told so immediately. The inventor claims that his necklaces and belts help to restore correct cellular oscillation in the body by carrying off telluric and other harmful rays; their role is similar to that of a lightning conductor. General health can be very much improved by wearing them, and minor ills (rheumatism, asthma, defective blood circulation and digestion, &c.) can be kept at bay.

Another point: there is a right way and a wrong way of wearing these circuits. If one lays a necklace flat on the table, the pendulum will gyrate clockwise over it; turn the necklace over and the pendulum goes anti-clockwise. I have personally found a necklace to be beneficial if worn in the latter position. But before a French radiesthesist pointed this peculiarity out to me I had inadvertently worn it in the clockwise position, had developed a strange feeling of stiffness in the small of my back and had abandoned my necklace. I therefore conclude that these circuits should be tested with a pendulum before wearing them, just as food and medicines are tested.

This is my personal experience. I do not know if Lakhovsky himself is aware of the pendulum's reactions. But I do know for sure that he lays no claim to curing cancer with these collars and belts.

Yours truly,

DOROTHY SWAINSON.

March 18th, 1940.

[Miss Swainson has kindly sent the Editor a Lakhovsky bead necklace. Some member of the Society might be interested in testing the pendulum's reaction. The coloured bead should be worn in front.]

REVIEWS

TRAITÉ EXPÉRIMENTAL DE PHYSIQUE RADIESTHÉSIQUE

By L. Chaumery and A. de Belizal (Maison de la Radiesthésie,
30 franes)

With what lightness of heart many of us have taken up the study of dowsing, and perhaps all remains well as long as we confine our attention to the location of water and other simple uses. There are some, however, who, having first taken the beaten road, find that the restlessness of their being will not permit them to so continue, but urges them to go out by their own ways into the unknown; to these come many adventures, fantastic, and, at times, even rather terrifying.

Among these adventurous ones are the joint authors of this work, and it would seem that their enterprise has been rewarded by glimpses of strange and interesting things beyond the understanding of modern man.

The writer of the preface, M. Lacroix-à-L'Henri, himself author of several books on dowsing subjects, speaks of the book as "daring." He is perfectly correct, for it appears to challenge many of the accepted scientific laws of to-day.

The authors do not claim to make any scientific explanation of the strange things they bring before us; they simply state that the opinions given and the statements made are the result of a long and painstaking series of experiments.

In their foreword they write: "Radiesthésie by its many uses seems to produce miracles. We, as modest amateurs, do not claim any such result, nor can we put before you any fixed laws of working procedure. As in most matters, finality will not be reached by the work of one brain, but by the work of many. Our one desire is to add another stone to the edifice of common knowledge."

Nevertheless, they have produced a work which gives much food for thought, and a feeling of wonder and awe, as to where this dowsing is leading us.

Much that we have hitherto lightly dismissed as the superstitions of early man must as a result of the authors' work be drastically reconsidered; how ready we, of this material age, are to belittle the ancients, their knowledge and their works. Even now we should find it a hard task to build the Great Pyramid, and few realise the vast size of ancient Babylon.

The book is divided into four parts; the first takes us across the world, and through the ages to survey the prehistoric cave drawings of the Pyrenees, Egypt with its mummies, pyramids and long-dead culture, and finally to that far isle where stand those mysterious figures, which are still a riddle to our wisest ones, lonely Easter Island.

We are shown how, by these cave drawings, early man laid an enchantment upon the beast which he desired to kill on the morrow; from this is evolved the waxen image, pierced with pins, as practised by witches and others in the Middle Ages and also by the witch doctors of West Africa to-day. We are shown that the regalia of the Pharaohs of Egypt possessed great radiesthêsic power, also that the mummies and the statuettes found in the tombs can cause serious sickness to those living under the same roof. This appears to be caused by the particular posture employed by the Egyptians for their dead. This power, of very short wavelength, which the authors find mummifies meat in a few days, was no doubt used by the Egyptians as part of the embalming process. Although there is much controversy over the Great Pyramid, some say "only a tomb," others maintain it to be a great chronograph declaring the history of the ages, our authors show yet another feature of this monument: owing to the particular waves given off, penetrating several degrees around, travellers by sea and desert, equipped with a correctly tuned pendulum, could thereby fix their bearings.

Much is said of Easter Island and its strange figures. These also by their very shape produce harmful waves which would deter any would-be marauders. This same wave can be located on a map of the island, with a correctly tuned pendulum. A strange feature of this case is that the islanders were equipped with special stone talismans, these having power to neutralise any action of the statues on the bearer.

All these discoveries relating to Radiesthêsic of the past have been made by use of the "Pendule Universel."

Part two carries us through a description of the many detectors that have been made by our authors, and which have led them after thousands of experiments to evolve "Le Pendule Universel." A close study of the sphere has shown them a magnetic spectrum divided into two radio-active meridians and an equator, giving all the visible colour range and also those beyond, including the shortest and most powerful electro-magnetic vibration, which they have named the "negative green." This wave has immense penetrating power, destroying all life, prevents decay of matter, mummifies bodies, and was used by the Egyptians for that purpose. In order to permit the use of any of these electro-magnetic waves at will, this special pendulum was devised; furthermore, this pendulum can be used not only as a detector of radiations but has the unique property of being, in the hands of an experienced user, an emitter of any wave to which it has been tuned. Following this, our authors have rediscovered (for it was known to the ancients as they show) the radiesthêsic accumulator, having much the same properties as the voltaic battery. By means of this, any wave emitted by the "Pendule Universel" can be stored and used for any purpose, when and where required.

To us is presented a means of treating the sick by means of these accumulators, the healing wave being changed, as the case ameliorates or otherwise, by the doctor in charge of the case, even though the patient is hundreds of miles distant. The authors state that this method has real healing value, for these electro-magnetic waves build up the nervous system.

The third part brings to our notice a most interesting and practically unknown fact, the importance of shape and the waves, benign, or malevolent, given off by it. This is a rather startling chapter, and reading the results of the authors' experiments in the matter, one suddenly realises the grave portent of the second Mosaic Commandment, "Thou shalt not make unto thyself any graven image, &c." Who knows how much potential danger there may be tucked away in some of these curio shops?

The final part deals with the influence of the moon and planets on all living matter. Hence, planting with the moon, collecting herbs, &c., by moonlight and other customs, so frequently regarded as the curious mental kinks of the country folk, are here looked upon as having a very sound reasoning behind them.

This is a remarkable book in every way, and it is hoped that the world affairs will not prevent the authors from giving to the world the results of the further experiments which it is understood they are still carrying on.

KATANI.

RADIESTHÉSIE AGRICOLE

By F. Orcel (Maison de la Radiesthésie, 25 francs)

It would appear that for the most efficient practice of Radiesthésie, the operator should be possessed of an immense desire to do something for the well-being of his fellow creatures. One has only to read the review (published in the last issue of the *Journal*) of a book by the Rev. Father Pierre Bourdoux, a French missionary, entitled *Notions Pratiques de Radiesthésie pour les Missionnaires*, to realise the truth of the above, and here now in this *Radiesthésie Agricole*, by Mons. F. Orcel, we have a further convincing proof.

The writer, an official in the French Colonial service, has spent 47 years among the dark races of the great African continent. He has seen the deadly horrors of the many diseases of the tropical climate, and also the generally believed poverty of the soil, both of which have their due effect on the native population; his long residence among them has endeared them to him, and his life ambition, and the objective of all his researches is to see them for ever freed from these scourges and so educated that they can use the forces of nature to overcome the famine and malnutrition.

The work is packed full of immense interest to all dowers, and if possible should be read by all members. The fact that the preface has been written by M. Le Vicomte Henry de France is an assurance that the work is of importance and merits serious attention.

The book is somewhat disordered and scrappy, and there is a certain amount of repetition, but this is accounted for as soon as the reader realises that it is really a collection of articles, or essays, written at various times during the last two years, and evidently intended to appear in widely differing journals and publications.

The formal title, "*Radiesthésie Agricole*," gives little indication of the interesting reading within, and the valuable contribution made towards solving some of the great problems of life.

The writer tells how, being at heart an agriculturist, he attempted to plant tropical fruit trees in his garden, and how disappointing were the results. Some of the trees were fruitful, others grew but produced no fruit, and again others were sickly and died. Here was a great mystery; all good seed, planted at the same time, receiving the same care and attention, and yet how different the result.

How often is it heard said in Africa: "This tree looks healthy, nevertheless it produces nothing, or next to nothing, its flowers and its fruits fall; this is indeed an inhospitable land."

To solve this mystery *Radiesthésie* was employed with such success that it led to the great discovery, which is the motif running through the book, "Plant in positive soil."

The author insists that if only the agricultural workers of the world will learn the simple procedure for locating these positive spots of the soil, and therein planting their seeds or seedlings, the yield will appear as a miracle: hitherto all planting has been done either haphazard, or more or less to please the eye, quite in ignorance of the fact that seeds planted in negative soil will die, or if planted in neutral soil will grow, but give little or no fruit.

He tells how once he met a very experienced planter who said: "What you have discovered scientifically I have discovered by trial and error; where I find that a plant grows successfully, I continue to plant at that spot; all other places where the plants fail, I do not replant; my plantation looks ragged, but the crops are splendid."

These positive spots, usually quite small and easily overlooked, are generally one foot to eighteen inches in width. In many cases where a tree which grows well and gives good crops for some years, suddenly fails and sickens, it will be found that though planted on a positive spot, as the trunk, with the passing of years, grows in diameter, so it spreads on to negative soil.

This being most harmful, the tree will then decline and refuse to bear fruit.

What, then, are these positive and negative spots, and how can they be located?

This leads to the study of subterranean water. Two different waters are recognised, each having their distinctive serial numbers, and it is important to be able to know how to decide which is which.

(1) Rain water, or surface water found in the rivers and upper levels of the soil, much polluted and carrying all the germs of hideous diseases;

(2) Deep water, found permeating the fissures of the rocks, highly mineralised, powerfully germicidal and radio active.

These last are the only waters which interest our author, for he has proved by thousands of experiments that the drinking of such water plays an important part in the suppression of those terrifying diseases, leprosy, sleeping sickness, cancer, typhoid, dysentery, tuberculosis and malaria, and possibly smallpox, yellow fever and plague. A small quantity of the deep water, when added to polluted river water or rain water, has been found to destroy completely all the soil bacilli therein within two hours. As another result of his experiments, the author is able to state that, in his opinion, the chlorination of water is not usually sufficiently effective to destroy germs, water from the deep wells being far superior for that purpose.

Whence come these deep waters? In his study of these deep waters the author expresses his view that they are infiltrations at great pressure from the ocean beds and will always (except for the rare cases in which the terrain is much broken up by large mountain ranges such as the country of Switzerland) be found flowing from the west. No doubt this will not meet with a ready acceptance by geologists in general.

The action of these waters flowing along their rocky channels create a radiation which can be noted on the surface, with either the rod or the pendulum, as parallel bands, alternately positive and negative, running west to east, crossed at intervals of approximately eighteen inches by *faisceaux*, north to south, which give a negative reaction. The location of the positive sections of the bands decides the site for planting. These negative parts are most harmful to man, beast and tree.

Much success has been obtained by instructing the more intelligent natives to use the pendulum to locate points suitable for well sinking, to strike the rock faults by which the deep waters rise towards the surface, and further, to find the ideal positive positions for tree and seed planting.

British readers will note with interest the statement that while a little wine or brandy added to polluted water will cause the germs to be rapidly destroyed, the same cannot be said of beer

or whisky, both of which, on the other hand, appear to goad the germs on to greater activity.

Although all the author's experiments have been carried out in various parts of the West Coast of Africa, around the Bordeaux area of France and in Switzerland, he is convinced that the same results will be obtained elsewhere, and it is to be hoped that some day a check up can be made in Britain. Here is a chance for any member who has the leisure.

KATANI.

NEW MEMBERS

UP TO MAY 15TH, 1940

CAMERON, Mrs. BOWMAN, 31 Princess Court, W.2.
CODY, Monsieur PIERRE, 141 Boulevard Francois 1er, Le Havre, France.
COLLINS, H. J., South Kensington Hotel, S.W.7.
EVANS, VINCENT, 50 Fairhazel Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.6.
HENNESSY, Major D. M., F.R.S.A., Chief Judge Gangpur State, Sundargarh,
via Jharsuguda B.N.R., India.
LAW, Miss, 7 Downview Road, West Worthing, Sussex.
MACCARTHY, Mrs. IVIE A., 10 St. Luke's Place, New York City, U.S.A.
MACHUTCHIN, Mrs., 20 Margravine Gardens, Baron's Court, W.6.
MINLORE, D., 22d Kensington Court, W.8.
NAUMBURG, Miss M., 66 Park Avenue, New York City.
RUSSELL, D., LL.D., Rothes, Markinch, Fife.
SKELTON, J. A., 143 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.
STANFORD, Mrs. A. A., 18 Clifton Hill, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.
TURNER, G. T., 15 Carlton Avenue, Kenton, Middlesex.

CHANGES IN PREVIOUS LIST

BENZON, Mrs., c/o Messrs. Hillier & Co., 19 Masonic Grove, Durban, Natal.
BLACK, Mrs. J. A., 11 Cameron House, 4 Ashbourn Place, S.W.7.
CLAYTON, Miss M. S., 6 Portman Mansions, Baker Street, W.1.
HARTLAND, Major. B S., 9th Gurkha Rifles, Spincol, Mir Ali, Waziristan,
India.
MACKENZIE, Mrs. COMPTON, West Horrington, Wells, Somerset.
RICHARDS, Dr. W. GUYON, M.B., Sunnymede, 9 Fordington Road, High-
gate, N.6.
SMART, R. W., Ch. Mech. No. 1 Mess, H.M.S. Dolphin, Gosport, Hants.
*THOMAS, R. S, Penguin, Tasmania.
WHITMARSH, Mrs., Cavendish, Brighton Road, Lancing, Sussex.
WIGRAM, Mrs., 58 Holbein House, Holbein Place, S.W.1.
YOUNGER, G. W., F.S.A, Woodchurch, Knoll Road, Dorking, Surrey.

SOME BOOKS ON DOWSING AND HUMAN RADIATION

- The Physics of the Divining Rod*, by J. Cecil Maby and T. Bedford Franklin; Bell, 21/-.
- The Divining Rod*, by Sir William Barrett and Theodore Besterman (out of print).
- Dowsing*, by Captain W. H. Trinder; British Society of Dowzers (obtainable by Members through the President at 5/4. post free).
- Water Divining*, by Theodore Besterman; Methuen, 7/6.
- Water Diviners and their Methods*, by H. Mager (translation); Bell, 16/-.
- The Modern Dowser*, by Le Vicomte Henry de France (translation); 2nd Edition, Bell, 4/6.
- The Art of Water Finding*, by M. E. Pogson; obtainable from the President, B.S.D., post free, 1/8.
- Local Variations in a Penetrating Radiation and their Connection with Water Divining*, by H. M. Budgett; obtainable from the President, B.S.D., -/6.
- The Human Atmosphere (the Aura)*, by W. J. Kilner; Kegan Paul.
- The Origin and Properties of the Human Aura*, by Oscar Bagnall; Kegan Paul.
- Les Sourciers et leurs Procédés*, by H. Mager.
- Traité complet des secrets de la Baguette et du Pendule des Sourciers*, by Frère Padéy, 65 fr.
- Le Sourcier Moderne*, by Henry de France, 5th Edition, 10 fr.
- Comment j'opère*, by Abbé Mermet, 4th and enlarged edition, 25 fr.
- La Radiesthésie* (explaining Abbé Bouly's method), by M. A. Capron, 15 fr.
- Comment devenir Sourcier*, by Armand Viré, 18 fr.
- Tu Seras Sourcier*, by Emile Christophe, 20 fr.
- Manuel théorique et pratique de Radiesthésie*, by René Lacroix-à-l'Henri; Henri Dangles, 38 rue de Moscou, Paris (8^e), 20 fr.
- La Radio-Tellurie*, by M. Larvaron and Dr. J. Regnault; Maison Deyrolle, 46 rue du Bac, Paris, 18 fr.
- Essai sur les Rayonnements de l'Homme et des Êtres vivants*, by C. Voillaume.
- Cours de Radiesthésie*, by Henri Lemonnier; Maison de la Radiesthésie, 16 rue Saint-Roch, Paris.
- La Vérité sur la Radiesthésie*, by Paul Serres; Dunod, Paris.
- Le Pendule Magique*, by Madame de Mersseman; Maison de la Radiesthésie, Paris, 15 fr.
- Electricité Magnétisme Radiesthésie*, by Comte de Marsay; Maison de la Radiesthésie, Paris, 12 fr.
- Radiesthésie Physique*, by Pierre Béasse; 2nd Edition.
- Investigación de aguas subterráneas*, by Bartolomé Darder Pericás.

